Appearance. COME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS TO WATER USERS -TESTS OF PURITY-HOW MUDDY WATER MAY BE CLARIFIED-SIMPLE METHODS OF FILTER-ING AND OF KEEPING WATER COOL.

The water of the Potomac river is perhaps as good at this point, under favorable conditions. for drinking as that of any other river the same distance from its mountain tributaries.

Occasionally there have been scares growing out of reports of condition of affairs along the river above the dam at Great Falls, and the city water has been under suspicion for a time. but it has always been acquitted by the investigations of experts and restored at once to favor. The muddy condition of the water after copious rainfalls in the mountains has helped occasionally to raise doubts as to its purity. Many persons use filters in their homes, by means of which they transform the muddy-colored mixture into water of apparently crystalline purity.

Filters are not always convenient

There are other ways by which with a trifling
expense and a little trouble the water may be
made clear in appearance and beyond reproach as a healthful beverage. A STAR reporter in conversation with scientists and physicians obtained some practical suggestions respecting the subject.

HOW TO TEST WATER.

In the first place it is by far best to use soft water only for drinking purposes. To ascertain whether or not water is fit for domestic uses add a few drops of a solution of soap in alcohol to a glassful of the water. If pure the water will remain limpid, if it is hard or im-pure white flakes will be formed, and it should e purified before using-if no other can be had. It is only necessary to dissolve common soap in water and mix with a little alcohol to secure testing qualities. If too much lime is supposed to be present one-half ounce of quick-lime put into nine quarts of water and the clear solution put into a barrel of hard water, which should be carefully covered, the whole will settle into soft water. It appears paradoxical to add lime to water having already an excess of lime, but the effect is nevertheless a fact. A test of the presence of lime in undue quantities is to mix with some of the water a all quantity of oxalic acid in a small vessel. The lime, if there, will resolve into a white precipi-tate. A simple method of detecting vegetable or animal matter is by dropping into the water s small quantity of sulphuric acid. The water becomes black, if impure.

HOW TO PURIFY WATER.

Of course the best method to purify water is by filtration, but that is not always convenient, possible, or if either, within the reach of everybody's means. A simple process is to prepare a neutral solution of bi-sulphate of alumina and add it to the water to be purified in the proportion of one ounce to 435 gallons, As soon as this is done a cloud is formed in the liquid and flocks rapidly descend, taking to the pottom all organic matters and disembarrassing the water of all coloring matter, disagreetastes and odors. In six or eight hours the deposit is complete and the water is clear

The principle of this operation is that all contains bi-carbonate of lime in a more or less proportion. The sulphuric acid of the bi-sulphate of alumina combines with the lime to form a sulphate of lime nearly insoluble. which is precipitated. The hydrate of alumina becomes free and forms with the organic matters an insoluble product. The carbonic acid of the bi-carbonate is set free and imparts to the water an agreeable taste.

ANOTHER METHOD, identically in the same line, though upon a smaller scale and more suitable to cases of ily, &c., is the following: Mix proportionately eight drops of sulphuric acid to one pound of | could afford its high rents, and with these came water, and filter through charcoal, which may a greater degree of luxury than is found in the be put in a vessel with a hole in the bottom, or on the side near the bottom, which is preferaof water to one ounce of pulverized alum, and dissolve by agitation; then allow it to rest not rigidly insisted on, and these are the largest and add a solution of carbonate of soda until it in town. More recently has been built the ceases to precipitate. And yet there is another "Jansen," on Waverly Place, and the "Alpine," very simple method which can be resorted to be readily obtained. Arrange a suitable pipe to the end of a pair of bellows (double bellows are best) and continue driving the atmospheric air through the water for some time, and then allow it to settle for use. It is also a good plan conveniences, boys and bells and tubes, butair through the water for some time, and then allow it to settle for use. It is also a good plan to boil water, strain and let it cool, or cool it,

TO KEEP WATER PURE.

The following suggestions are made upon the principle that iron becomes rusty only in water that contains air. It is the oxygen of the air contained in the water that unites with the iron to produce rust. The rusting of the iron in water removes the oxygen of the air from the water. Water in which there is no oxygen cannot become putrid. To keep it pure, therefore, it is only necessary to put in it bits of iron, pieces of sheet-iron (not already rusty), or iron trimmings which are small and bright. Cast-iron is not so good. Water on vessels is usually kept in iron-lined tanks or by putting pieces of iron into the water casks. The offensive odor from the water in vases of flowers and bath. But the sitting-room may have an can be prevented by placing a few small nails or bits of sheet-iron in the bottom of the vases. The putrefaction of water so common in the bottom of cisterns can be prevented by the same process on a larger scale. Oxidation of the iron goes on, it is true, but it gives the water tonic properties which are healthful. It gives the rich, red color to our blood, and is, in fact, needful to the system.

TO CLEAR MUDDY WATER. The chief difficulty, if the scarcity of water at elevated places be excepted, Washingtonians trays are features of most of the studio apart-have to contend with and complain most bit- ment houses. terly of is the muddy water, which sometimes is like taking one's life into one's own hands to drink. During the past few weeks this has been notably the case. It has been as if drinking so much sand and clay, and yet by a little trouble and no great deal of expense every family, no matter how limited their means may have clean, clear, pure water to drink. It is the peculiar property of alum that when in solution it will combine with the most foreign particles in suspension, or even in solufounded the manufacture of the lakes used in painting—the dissolved coloring matter being precipitated by alum. In the same manner all dirty coloring matter in a pailful of water may be precipitated by dissolving a small piece of alum, not so large as a hickory nut, in it. A tablespoonful or two of powdered alum dropped and stirred into a hogshead of water, will in the course of a few hours precipitate to the bottom all the impure particles of coloring matter and

leave it clean and clear.

Muddy water will become at once clarified by very minute quantities of salts of lime; or the thousandth part of chloride of calcium to one part of water effects the same result promptly. The practical importance of remembering these suggestions is very great, as the water of the Potomac often remains weeks off this; some have private snuggeries attached. membering these suggestions is very great, as the water of the Potomac often remains weeks after a freshet in a distasteful and unhealthful

AN INEXPENSIVE FILTERER. It is not to be supposed that these suggestions are based upon the legerdemain by which lugglery enables water to be turned into wine. They are practical, authoritative principles of sommon-sense science, just as the soda water we drink is reduced from a combination of sulphuric acid and soda or marble dust with water. Yet a filterer is best, and when it is not within the province of a family to purchase a regularly manufactured one, one that will do good service can be easily constructed by any man about the house who has a particle of me-

chanical ingenuity. A carpenter can be had, at any rate, who can do the work in a very Have an oak tub made, a half barrel will do, and insert a faucet near the bottom, or from the bottom near the side, with a tube extending out to prevent the water rotting the wood on the outside. Put clean pebbles three or four inches deep over the bottom of the tub, and a half bushel or so of charcoal over that; pound half bushel or so of charcoal over that; pound it down quite firmly, and put in more charcoal and pound it down again, until the tub is filled to within 8 inches of the top. Then again put on 2 or 3 inches of pebbles, and put over the whole a clean piece of white flannel as a strainer. The flannel can be washed occasion ally to remove the impurities collected from the water. When the charcoal becomes foul

it should be replaced by another lot, though it will answer a year anyway without renewing TO KEEP WATER COOL The advisability of drinking ice-water at all is questioned. Iced water is not largely used in other countries. But the best water for drinking during the hot summer weather is cooled by absorption. Fresh water is put in any unglazed eartheuware vessel which can be had with a hole at the side and near the bottom, in which a faucet can be inserted. This vessel should be wrapped around several times by very coarse cotton cloth, which should be kept constantly wet. The theory of cooling the water in this manner is the absorption of heat from it by the evaporation of the moisture in the cotton cloth—expansion producing cold, sompression heat. This is an old method, but often unsuccessful, from the fact that the cotton cloth is not coarse and open so as to produce evaporation rapidly and because the cloth is allowed to become dry, which counterselves the process of cooling.

ART AND LUXURY.

Other men affect more modern, equally luxurious, surroundings. I have seen panels of yellow satin embroidered in rosy-hued silks with roses and loves that are to hang in a bachelor boudoir. Other men have a fancy for the fine arts and are buyers of pictures. In the Perceval a bachelor who has recently swife, was known among picture buyers as a most discriminating and valuable purchaser.

Naturally in bachelor apartments a man's private tastes may not be undismayed. Usually men take to manly diversions, pipes, arms, &c. An inordinate taste for athletics make some men's rooms look like a prize-fighter's dan. A young Chicago bachelor now living in this city who has a taste for music has surrounded himself with every means of its gratification. The advisability of drinking ice-water at all

Written for THE EVENING STAR

IN SINGLE BLESSEDNESS. How the Rich Young Bachelors of New York Live.

ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC APARTMENTS FITTED UP IN PRINCELY STYLE-THE SOCIETY FOR THE DISCOURAGEMENT OF MATRIMONY-NOTED MEN WHO OCCUPY BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

[Copyrighted 1889.] Not the king's daughters, nor the societies for the suppression of the various iniquities, the Salvation Army and the rest, are now making such substantial progress as the Society for the Discouragement of Matrimony. The society proper, its officers are kept in that strict seclusion which is most effective for its public work, but its agents, the real estate owners and builders are carrying on an active and aggressive campaign.

Following the example of the temperance people who set up coffee-houses to forestall the drinking of liquor, this society builds bachelor's apartment-houses, and these are so equipped and carried on that according to the statistics it is alleged that the average sum of comfort and happiness has been largely increased over the older method of marriage.

The only objection to the plan, and it is an objection that is manifestly reasonable, is that thus far the society has worked only for men, while its aim, as every one will agree, is one in which women are equally interested. I have taken some pains to get an expression from women similarly placed, on the subject, and so far from objecting to the work of the society, they object only to its limitations, and their feeling toward men for whom the society labors

is rather one of envy.

The first of these apartment houses was "The Benedict," on South Washington square. The name gave the watchword of the new undertaking. It was built by Mr. Lucius Tuckerman, and especially with a view to the needs of artists, literary and professional men. A number of the best-known artists live in "The Benedict." Mr. George Maynard, Mr. Francis Latheredict." edict," Mr. George Maynard, Mr. Francis Lath-rop, Mr. Robert Blum, Mr. A. P. Ryder. Commander H. H. Gorringer lived there, and their he died. FITTED UP FOR BACHELORS.

If by any chance a man back-slides and marries he is forced to leave The Benedict as his habitation, although he may do his work there. Among the men whom this fate has befallen are Mr. Wyatt Eaton and Mr. Olin Warner. But with a certain degree of consideration Mr. Tuckerman has built an annex to The Benedict fronting on Washington place, and there men who have married may be admitted, a privilege accepted for example by Mr. Augustus Saint The Benedict, although modest, is one of the

most thoroughly comfortable of the bachelor apartment houses. It has a bureau of information with all the paraphernalia of speaking tubes, and an attendant to take charge of and answer inquiries; there is an elevator. The suites of rooms are adapted to different needs and different purses of men.

The house is very agreeable to the eye, the

wood is red and the walls are painted the color of yellow clay, which here is really charming. The fitting up of the rooms is left to the occupants, and is artistic rather than luxurious. Mr. Francis Lathrop, who has one of the apartments overlooking the square, has overlaid his walls with gold, and repeats in a less luxurious way that style of decoration he so successfully

OTHER BACHELOB FLATS. The example of The Benedict was speedily followed by turning the old Hotel St. Germaine into bachelor apartments, under the name of the "Cumberland." The Cumberland fills the broad end of the wedge that faces 23d street, mergencies, the requirements of a small fam- Broadway, and 5th avenue. Its situation in the heart of town brought to it a clientele that modest equipment of the "Benedict." When the Metropolitan opera hous

most perfectly appointed, and most comfortable ple method which can be resorted to chemicals above mentioned cannot yobtained. Arrange a suitable pipe inent corners on Broadway. It gets the eastern sun and catches the southern breeze, and comtons and what not. In it live swell artists, prosperous young commercial men, lucky brokers, and that class of men, who find life pleasant as well as prosperous. In the Al-pine also lives merry Mr. Marshall O. Wilder. Just two corners below another large bache-lor apartment house, the "San Carlo," is now going up, eight stories high. It is built along a right angle, and has in this way secured win-dows on every side. These windows it has fashionably hung in green. Estimating from the number of windows and the average space allotted to each bachelor, the house appears to offer accommodation to at least 100 men. Thus

A BACHELOR APARTMENT

is understood to be a sitting-room, bedroom alcove which serves as a bedroom, and a private bath may not be included. This will be according to the means of the bachelor, and apartment houses are built accordingly. In most houses there is a restaurant, and breakfast, if desired, can be served in the rooms. If there is no restaurant, the janitor, the only man who is permitted to indulge in a wife and family, usually utilizes his wife and children blue, rose, gray, beige, green, bronze, purple, yellow and cream.

VERY LADYLIKE and dainty costumes for sumin furnishing provisions, tea and coffee in a small way, and bareheaded women carrying

There are no regulations in a bachelor apartment house beyond the unwritten laws that prevail in civilized communities. No bachelor, for example, would be allowed to throw a glass of water out of the window. Equally necessary to their success is the absence of small extor-tions in the way of fees. In the Metropolitan Opera house apartments gas, heat, attendance, ice water and boots blacked are included in the sum total of rent. This accords with the American idea that money is relatively smaller in a lump. Another important consideration the elevators stop at 9 o'clock.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE.

Bachelor apartments are never furnished, or I should say, rarely furnished. There is one notable exception. In the beautiful new church house given by Mr. Pierpont Morgan to St. George's church, complimenting the remarka-ble work done by the Rev. Mr. Rainsford, the upper floor is given over to the living rooms of the assistant young clergymen that the magnitude of the work demands. Their sitting room is an immense living inside room, attractively off this; some have private snuggeries attached. These sleeping rooms are dainty enough for girls of sixteen. There are pretty chamber sets of light wood with dressing cases and what women would call little sewing chairs. Each room has some prevailing tint, rose or blue, which is accented in a luxurious duvet folded

across the snowy beds.

But most young men have to do their own furnishing, and the taste they develop for not only luxury but even feminine adornments is whatever in its reflections. marvelous. The other evening it was my good fortune to see the rooms in which two young doctors make themselves comfortable, and they even had two covers tied to the chairs, arranged as draperies, and the chairs wore tides. Nothing could show more conclusively that women are no longer indispensable.

Naturally one of the most artistic apartments was that of Mr. W. M. Chase in his backelor days. This included the lofty studio which, it will be remembered, was a mecca for sight-seers in the early days of M. Albert sight-seers in the early days of Mr. Albert Bierstadt, later the barren but always inter-Bierstadt, later the barren but always interesting studio of the late William Page, and now is hung with the spoils of all ages and nations and veritably a show place. Adjoining this is a large ante-room. There is no bell, but as the door opens arises a tinkle like the spirit of all musical sounds that announce a visitor. It proves to be a pretty oriental device in which soft silken bells fall at random on a quantity strung piece of wood. random on a quaintly strung piece of wood, and which never repeats its soft harmonies.

Upstairs Mr. Chase's bed-room contains old

black with age and rich with carving. ART AND LUXURY.

He is a beautiful performer, and happening to possess a face charming in line and after the Angelic type as seen in the old masters, when at his organ looks like a rapt but muscular

MR. WICKHAM'S BRIC-A-BRAC. The apartments of Mr. William C. Wickham in the Metropolitan opera house, a suite of six rooms, are described as a show place well worthy of attention. Mr. Wickham is a weil-known collector. In the gem room of the Metro-politan museum is a case of old watches and precious things loaned by Mr. Wickham. The pecial feature of his rooms is his collection of armor. This is used in their decoration and

nakes it one of the most remarkable apart-But all bachelor quarters are not confined to apartment houses and studio buildings. From the humble lodging houses for "gentlemen only" to entire brown-stone dwellings they exist in every form. The late Allen Thorndyke Rice at one time occupied the vice president's spacious house, and again the residence of Mr. James Gordon Bennett.

At the Osborne villa at Mamaroneck Mr. Howell Osborne has a complete establishment, separated from the lower part of the main villa by the porte cochere and connected with it by the passage-way above. In this part of the house was the billiard-room I have before described. The kitchen was tiny but complete. the dining-room small but very attractive, and the sitting-room and library appropriately

Other men club together, take a house, and apportion its rooms among them. There are nests of houses so constructed all over the town. Not unfrequently a woman is at the head of such proprietary clubs, as it were, who manages the servants, attends to the table, and laundry and pays the bills. This co-operative housekeeping is very popular and successful when the right sort of business-like women can be found. But most men do not care for a table, a French breakfast being all that their needs require until an early breakfast with a fork. Dinner is a more formal and ceremo-nious occasion and its opportunities are various.

A SMOKING DEN. Mr. Frank Farness, of Philadelphia, has smoking den that is regarded as one of the notable rooms in the country. Philadelphia has several distinctions, among others it is a city of back alleys. This is not only a convenience, in the matter of ash barrels, which Philadelphians send out the back way, but it allows for many pleasant eccentricities of building. It is on this back alley exposure that Mr. Farness has built his smoking den. Mr. Farness is a mighty hunter, and has traveled many times to the Rocky mountains and returned home laden with spoils. This den is one-story high, built of cedar slabs unplaned and with a sloping roof. Inside there is a dado of unbarked young cedars and a fireplace built of rough blocks of gneiss. The rafters are exposed and the beams are hung with skins and Indian blankets. The table is cedar slab mounted on unbarked cedar egs, the chairs are rough in form and workmanship, but made easy with the skins of buffalo and bear. The adornments of the coom are antiers of moose, elk and deer, the norns of the buffalo, and the huntsman's arms. One side of the room is hung with engrav-ings. It seems that a man could not express imself in a more ideally virile manner than in this room. MARY GAY HUMPHREYS.

MIDSUMMER STYLES. What the Women Will Adorn Themselves With.

MOONSTONE jewelry is in high vogue. SANDAL SHOES are worn with empire and lirectory gowns on the other side.

ELABORATION AND SIMPLICITY are carried to extremes in fashionable gowning this season. For Dressy Afternoon, ball and evening oilets the stockings must match the gown in

PIECE LACE in floral designs has gone out of fashion; geometric patterns have taken their

season are in loose clusters and sprays most Some of the dantiest parasols of net and tulle are fringed all around with the petals of

roses, poppies, lilies or ferns. CREPON DE LAINE is an excellent material for graduation dresses, and there are few more beoming styles for young girls' fete dresses. SMALL Low Hars, low coiffures, undraped skirts, no bustles, full sleeves and wide belts

are the features in all fashionable toilets. IN TAILOR FANCY CLOTHS for ladies every thing must be rough and flecked to be in the fashion. Smooth cloths are out of date, except PUFFED CASINGS, run with ribbons of various

widths, divide favor with gaugings, smockings and bouillones for fashionable summer gowns of mull, batiste and mousseline de chiffon. BROAD BANDS OF SOFT LEATHER, in colors to match the material of the gown, are worn as hems, cuffs, collars, waistcoats and revers on walking and driving suits intended for country

SEA-WAVE VELVET, exactly the tone you see when you look down into the hollow of the waves, is being made up into the simplest dinner gowns, with just a sash of cream crepe de

THE REVIVED BEREGES of this summer come with interwoven and printed borders on plain colored grounds of delicate intermediate shades.

mer are shown, made of a handsome quality of Bengaline or surah, figured with small devices over grounds of gray, amber, terra cotta, strawberry, reseda, pale olive and old rose.

WATTEAU DRAFERIES, as well as the straight styles, are employed for India and Burmese silks, and they are trimmed, according to the use for which they are indicated, with velvet revers, &c., or with quantities, more or less, of THE REVOLUTION IN SLEEVES IS being ac-

cepted, and some of the newest are very wide at the top, and either lace or button inside the arm. French women allow them to droop over the hand, carrying out the mediæval mode in its entirety. CORDUROY is to be the material of the autumn

and winter, and it is now being made up into evening cloaks which completely envelop the figure, reach to the hem of the dress, and fit in the back, the collars rounded and standing up about the throat. THE NEW FANCY STRAW HEAD-COVERINGS

show all sorts of fancy designs. In many of the bonnets and round hats they are arranged in what is known as "row and row" braids, these showing very chic and pretty effects in THERE IS certainly nothing in the jewel or

floral kingdom which can quite take the place of lace as a personal adornment. All do not look well in either jewelry or ribbons or flowers, but the softening and beautifying power of lace is almost magical. PRINCESSE DRESSES of "oyster-shell" white satin are favorite gowns with wealthy dowa-

at the back furnishes a substitute, and when the sash is worn tied at the side it is not un-usual to have a gored foundation skirt with short steels at the back under the full outer skirt.

Bobby Burns Understood It. "Many and sharp the numerous ille Inwoven in our frame, More pointed still we make ourselves Regret, remorse and shame."

Photographer—"my sums a more smiling countenance and off that jaded look?"

Rev V. V. Heighton—"Take me as I ampaced a vacation this summer and these distribution among my personal statements."

TWO NEW YORK BOHEMIANS. How an Artist and a Literary Man Spend Their Summers.

THE ARTIST POTS RELS, DIGS SANDWORMS, AND

JOTS DOWN HIS ODD EXPERIENCES.

Correspondence of THE EVENING STAR

CATCHES CRABS IN JERSEY AND MAKES MONEY

AT IT-THE AUTHOR LIVES IN A TENEMENT AND

Next week my friend Ochre McDaub will

nake his annual summer break for the coun-

e frank with you, but as he made me promise

them well. He doesn't paint the waves dash-

ing high upon a cliff, shipwrecks and storms

themes; perhaps a stretch of sandy beach, with

sturdy fishermen hauling in the seine at high

tide; maybe a huge, rickety reel where the net

paints waterfalls and quiet nooks in the woods

McDaub's pictures are well praised, are al-

ways well hung at the exhibition, and the artist ought to be a rich man, but he isn't. He

don't know how to sell his paintings, for one thing, and it is so well known that he will ac-

cept the first offer made him for one of his

works that the dealers-skinflints that the

are—always keep him in financial trouble b

paying a paltry sum down for a picture which

he is to finish at his leisure. Therefore McDaub

is always working on "dead hoss," and therefore and consequently he is always "busted."

No, not always. When he goes to the country for the summe

with buxom Mrs. McDaub and his well-grown

of the lower bay one summer, and I happened

to discover a creek I had never been up. I poked the boat's nose into the mouth of the

creek, which was protected by a wooden break-water, and began leisurely floating upstream on the last of the flood. Out upon the break-

water, which was nearly submerged by the

high tide, a bare-legged, athletic man was

walking, occasionally striking rapidly into the water with a long-handled spear. Behind the man walked a woman with her skirts rolled

well up and quite guiltless of stockings, who,

every time the man made a strike opened a big bag, into which he put a horseshoe crab. I floated up to within five yards of them before

I was discovered, and then the woman saw me

first and pulled a pin somewhere that let her skirts down with a run. The man looked up

quickly, and we recognized each other. It was Ochre McDaub. After we had exchanged greet-

ings, and he had recovered partially from a strange sort of embarrassment that at first

possessed him upon seeing me, I said: "Ochre, what in the world do you want of those horri-

"Do you keep pigs and ducks down here?"

"No; but farmers do who live close by. I can sell all the hoseshoes I can catch at 75 cents a

To make a long story short, Ochre McDaub

lives all summer, with wife and son, upon a house-boat, anchored in a Jersey creek near where it empties into the big bay. He has but two rooms to his domicile, little furniture, and no painting materials. He makes his living

out of what nature has spread about him in the

waters, and a pretty good living too. On every high tide he catches from 80 to 120 horse-

shoe crabs, and when there are two high tides

during daylight in one day he makes nearly

two dollars a day by this work. The farmers

has never yet been glutted. On every low tide during the hours of daylight Mr. McDaub takes a spade down to the beach, near where the marsh

grass grows, and digs in the sand close to low-water mark. He throws up spadeful after spadeful of sand, and his wife and son scatter

spadeful of sand, and his wife and son scatter it and search it carefully for sandworms. White sandworms are the finest kind of bait for many species of fish in the waters around New York and sell at 20 cents a dozen retail in Washing-

ton market. Red sandworms retail at 12 cents a dozen. The New York dealers in bait got all

their sandworms from away up the Sound for years until Ochre McDaub discovered that the

piggest and liveliest sandworms in the world

ould be dug on the Jersey shore. Now every night he and Rupert row up the creek to the railroad station and ship to the markets from six to ten dozen worms, or double the quantity when there are two low tides a day, on which they net from 75 cents to a dollar a day. Coming back in the row-boat every night, they stop half way to the house-boat to set their eel-pots, which McDaub himself made out of laths, with a "stocking" at the end of each pot

a "stocking" at the end of each pot. As soon as it is daylight there is another row up the creek, the eels are taken out, packed and shipped on an early train at the railroad sta-

tion. They are worth wholesale six cents a pound, and it is a poor morning for eels when McDaub ships less than 20 pounds.

With all his hard work down at Waackaack

(pronounced Waycake), which is the name of this almost unknown creek, Ochre McDaub

this almost unknown creek, Ochre McDaub gets time for tramps about the country, which is singularly rich in artistic material, and by autumn his sketch-book is filled with studies that will work up into paintings of considerable value. It is a fortunate thing for him that Mrs. McDaub enjoys this half savage sort of life, and I have her own word for it that she goes back to town in October with a keen regret. As for the son, he just dotes on spearing horshoes and potting eels. The McDaubs are very sensitive about anybody's knowing of their summer life, however, and it was only after much urging that I got permission to write about it, and then only in a way which is pretty sure to conceal their identity in case

pretty sure to conceal their identity in case some friends should read the story.

A literary friend of mine who has been "down

ponhis luck" for some time has got nearly to

the bottom of it this week by allowing muscular

rheumatism to get a grip upon him. He has

when the rheumatism got him he amused him-self by keeping a journal of his daily experi-ences, and every night he mailed his journal to me. Many portions of it are interesting read-ing, and I venture to give a few extracts which will illustrate life in the tenement districts.

"Never saw so many youngsters in one city

square," reads one pa agraph, "as there are in this street. All the same age, nine to eleven years, and equipped with lungs that would work a steam fog-horn. Counted eighty of 'em this afternoon at 4 o'clock from my window, and all of 'em yelling. Yesterday afternoon it rained, and I thought the kids would go indoors and leaves me in quiet long grouph to do

doors and leave me in quiet long enough to do some writing. Not they. They perched in doorways and under awnings and howled louder

than ever. And they don't get put to bed till after 10 at night. This must be a peculiarly fertile neighborhood for the infant industry."

are worse than the kids. All the tune you can distinguish is the 'com-poom-poom' of the bass horn, which drowns all the other instru-

"As soon as the brats quiet down a little an

er-'My dear sir, can't you as-

been living in the front room and bed-room of a tenement-house flat in a bachelor way, and

come after the crabs themselves, and the mark

"Pigs and ducks eat 'em." he replied.

ble horseshoe crabs?

as natural as nature.

try. His name isn't exactly Ochre McDanb, to

NEW YORK, June 21.

Written for THE EVENING STAR. Predicted Population of the United

OVER SIXTY-SEVEN MILLION.

States in the Year 1890. PORECASTS OF THE RESULTS OF THE ELEVENTE CENSUS-VARIOUS METHODS OF COMPUTATION-CLOSE GUESSING AT THE FIGURES OF THE LAST

We are now approaching the eleventh census

of the nation and everything pertaining to it has an unusual interest. There is a general expectation that the next year will show a great increase of population. General opinion places not to reveal his true name in this story, Ochre the total at about 60,000,000. Prominent jour-McDaub will answer as well as any name in or nals place it as high as 64,000,000 or 65,000,000 out of Burke's peerage. Ochre McDaub is a The late actuary of the Treasury department, painter-does bits of seashore mostly, and does E. B. Elliot, places the total at 64,500,000. There should not be such wide variations. The increase of population is governed by law as and such like. His studies are of quieter fixed as life itself, and, when a large populous territory is considered and the conditions of the problem well studied, there should be practically no difference in the results, no matis hanging to dry, with a picturesque fisher-man's but in the background. Sometimes he ter by whom computed. The variation should be within 1 per cent. The laws which govern the increase of population in other nations are of little consequence in projecting the popula-tion of the United States. The destructive influences of over-crowded cities, poverty, inability to produce sufficient food and want of proper clothing and shelter, have not been se-tive alternative to the tive elements in this country. The people of the United States have been favored with an extensive habitation, favorable climate, fertile soil, and all the appliances that mechanism and a modern civilization can bestow. Freedom, education, health, and wealth are all enjoyed in the broadest sense of these terms. The production of the human species, therefore, has proceeded under the most favorable circumtances. While this is a fact—and hence there with buxom Mrs. McDaub and his well-grown son of sixteen McDaub makes money, and when he comes back to town in the fall he has quite a snug sum laid by, some sketches that will work over into good paintings, and the color of old mahogany on his face. He never tells his fellow artists where he picks up such sketches of quaint scenery or how he makes the money he brings home with him, but—

Well, I was cruising along the Jersey shore of the lower bay one summer, and I happened is a great permanent factor in the increase of population, which is practically constant, varying within very narrow limits—there are SO MANY VARIABLE ELEMENTS

that unless these are taken into consideration no reliable estimate of the population for any particular date is possible. A common method of projecting the population is to take the ratio of increase from one census to the next, considering the number taken and each census as a term of an arithmetical series, and applying this ratio to a coming census. This method will give a ratio of about 30 per cent or a population in 1890 of 65,198,724. It is well known, however, that this series is not arithmetrical, but geometrical, and hence a different transfer of the series is not arithmetrical. ent result will appear. Again, the population series, considered as a whole, may be projected by the "method of second differences," as was done by Mr. Elliot in Walker's Statistical Atlas of 1870. The errors in each of these methods consist in omitting to take into account the variable elements. This omission renders all such attempts to project a popula-tion, or to interpolate terms for any particular date, absolutely erroneous and worthless. This method of manipulating statistical problems by leaving out variable elements was what led Tourgée in his "Appeal to Cæsar" into such stupendous errors in reference to the increase of the blacks. The coming census will show how untrue and injurious his deductions have been. On page 135 he has this conclusion: "That in the year 1900 each of the states lying between Maryland and Texas will have a colored majority within its borders, and we shall have eight minor republics of the Union in which either the colored race will rule or a majority will be disfranchised." Aside from the statistical premises Tourgée uses, the physical con-stitution of the human race forbids any such conclusions as the above. Extended this will depopulate the earth of white races and leave the colored race in supreme command. We leave this remarkable "theory" to confront the rigid facts of the eleventh census. To accurately project the population of the United States or any section thereof the "birth ratio." or

THE INCREASE OF POPULATION BY BIRTHS OVER must be correctly determined as the first and

most important step. Without going into details of the determination of this birth ratio it has been found in the decennium from 1790 to 1800 to be 3.05 per cent. From this period to the decennium between 1870 and 1880 it has diminished to 2.01 per cent. This is a most remarkable and unlooked for result, and of itself presents some astonishing conclusions. The capacity of reproduction in the United States has diminished over 33 per cent in a hundred years. This birth ratio has seemed to have reached a minimum, and the probability now is will slowly increase. A study of the older states shows that this decrease, from whatever cause, is seen more especially within their borders. The second element of varia-tion is "immigration." In the early part of the century the "annual ratio of immigration" or of non-immigrants to immigrants for forty years did not exceed 1.5 per cent, and varied within two-tenths of 1 per cent. During the latter half of the century the ratio has increased, varying from 6 to 10 per cent. Only once has it exceeded 10 per cent by a very small fraction. The laws of the United States do not compact as account of the century that is a very small fraction. do not compel an account of immigrants from Canada and Mexico, but from Canadian records a practically reliable number of immigrants from that source may be obtained. Other variables must also be considered, as "annexation of territory," "war," "importation of slaves," &c. Now, having an actual enumeration of the population every ten years, and properly considering all the modifying conditions above mentioned, the accurate population for any given date ought to be expected; at least the error ought to be much less than 1 per cent. THE PREDICTIONS FOR 1880 AND THOSE OF 1890.

The census of 1880 was projected by various methods, with the following results: Mr. Kennedy, superintendent of census of 1860. computed the census of 1880 with an error of 6,297,000, using a "general ratio." E. B. Elliot, in
Walker's Statistical Atlas, by the "method of
second differences," made an error of 705,000.
Bouyng's, by the "general ratio," had an error of
449,000. S. L. Loomis, by the "birth ratio
and variables," had an error of 18,000. The comparative value of these different methods is best seen by reducing the errors to per cents. It is thus found that Kennedy's error was about 11 per cent; Elliot's about 1.4 per cent; Bouyng's about 1 per cent, and Loomis' less than 3-100 of 1 per cent, an error probably not greater than in the census itself. In other words the result was accurate. These same parties, each by the same methods, projected the census of 1890, giving the following estimates of the population for the eleventh census: Kennedy estimates it to be 77.267,000; Loomis, 67,249,621; Elliot, 64,600,000, and Bouyng, 61,946,143. In projecting the population for 1890, which was done in 1878, all the laws that modify the increase of population were carefully and separately considered by me in their application. The accuracy of this comparative value of these different methods method was apparently proven by the census of 1880. I am therefore compelled to the conclusion that the census of 1890 will show a population of about sixty-seven and one-quarter

Saturday Smiles. The near-sighted hen that swallowed a bee was not long in concluding that hers was a peck of trouble.—Binghampton Republican. There's many a fret 'Twixt the try and the get.

gers. These are draped with crope de chine, also in cyster-shell white, which new shade has a gleaming silvery-gray tint with no cream whatever in its reflections.

A NOWL TENNIS BLOUZE is made of a very peculiar shade of terra cotta, embroidered in black silk, with black velvet collar and girdle another model is of ripe-cherry wool crepe, with cuffs and collar of biscuit-colored silk brier-stitched with red. There is a sailor tie of the silk to match, and a cap of red silk banded with pale-gold galloon.

EMPIRE FASHIONS DOMINATE, but the term embraces a great variety. Simple little skirts, scanty and clinging, are bordered with inches the deviet—three to five rows. Cream num's control over; the fullness at the wates kept in place by guipure vandykes of the same tones.

The DECADENCE of the roll for the same tones.

The DECADENCE of the roll for the same tones.

The DECADENCE of the roll for the same tones, and the best furnishes a substitute, and when at the back furnishes a substitute, and when the first number is played, but while the second number is being to make the wash is worn title at the elic it is not un
distinguish is the 'oom-poom-oom' of the band the ways five perfresh and fresh the year of the same tone.

There's many a fresh

Tentrit the try and the get.

There's many a fresh

Tentrit the try and the get.

There's many a fresh

Tentrit the try and the get.

The noticed, when the inst number is being to mumber is being the way for the state of two and one-third a year, though there is no such thing as the street, and the word words never meet it. Scanson City Star.

The problem of how to water Paris, which have the wash in standing by a sunder his arm. This afternoon a man per purpose the street of the roll of t

Why does the shoemaker wear old shoes and the tailor ill-fitting clothes? Why does the law-yer get into legal complications and the business man make a failure of business? That is one of the prize conundrums of the century, and, like the north pole, has to be given up.—

Rochester Post-Express.

From the Boston Journal.

contained clams. The fellow looked dead at me and sang his lugubrious song. I assumed an interested look, stretched my neck a little his way, and he sang the untranslatable jargon again. I looked still more interested, and he walked across beneath my window, looked up at me and sang it again. Then I put my hand behind my ear as one does whose hearing is defective, and this time the fellow shouted, in plain English, 'Want any clams?' I put on a look of intense disgust and yelled back, 'Clams! No! Why didn't you say clams before? I thought you were buying old bottles.'"

H. H. S. "Now," said the bridegroom to the bride when they returned from their honeymoon trip, "let us have a clear understanding be-fore we settle down to married life. Are you the president or vice-president of this so-

AUCTION SALES.

THIS AFTERNOON. THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICE DWELLINGS NOS. 613, 617 AND 619 A. DWEILINGS NOS. 615, 617 AND 619 B
STREET NORTHEAST
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE TWENTYSECOND, at HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK, we will
sell, in front of the premises,
LOTS 66, 67, AND 68, SQUARE 859,
each fronting 15, 66 feet on H street and running back
65 feet to a 10-foot alley and improved by nearly new
brick dwelling, containing 8 rooms, bath and modern
conveniences.

brick dweining, containing a rooms, that and models conveniences.

These houses are on line of street cars and hardics—a comfortable home or good investment.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years.

Notes to bear 6 per cent interest from day of sale, payable semi-annually, and to be secured by deed of trust on premises sold; or all cash, at option of purchaser. A deposit of \$100 required on each lot at time of sale. Conveyancing, &c., at purchaser's cost. Terms to be complied with in fifteen days, otherwise right reserved to resell at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after five days' public notice of such resale in some newspaper published in Wasnington, D. C. je19-d&ds

DUNCANSON BROS., Aucts.

FUTURE DAYS. THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, NO. 58

DEFREES STREET NORTHWEST, AT AUC-

On WEDNESDAY, JUNE TWENTY-SIXTH, 1889, at SIX O'CLOCK P.M., I will sell, in front of the premises, Lot 59, in square 623, fronting 16 feet on south side of Defrees street, by a depth of 48 feet, to an alley 9 feet wide, improved by a comfortable two-story and basement six-room brick dwelling.

Terms: ½ cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest, and secured by a deed of trust on the property, or all cash. All conveyancing and recording at cost of purchaser. \$100 will be required at time of sale.

JEST SECURITY OF SECU

FINE BUILDING LOT FRONTING 22%, FEET ON NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NEAR THE CONNER OF K STREET NORTH. On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE TWENTY-FIFTH, at SIX O'CLOCK, we will sell, in front of the premises, part of

Fronting 22 feet 6 inches on North Capitol street, hear the corner of K street north, having a depth of 100 feet. This is one of the best building lots in this section. Terms: One-third cash; balance in one and two years. Notes to bear 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and to be secured by deed of trust on premises, or all cash, at option of purchaser. Conveyancing, &c., at purchaser's cost. A deposit of \$200 required at time of sale. Terms to be compiled with in ten days, otherwise re-sie at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser after five days' advertisement in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C.

[521-d&ds] DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers.

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer. THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 1015 NEW FORK AVENUE, AT AUCTION.

AVENUE, AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, JUNE TWENTY-EIGHTH, 1889, at FIVE O'CLOCKP, M., I will sell, in front of the premises, part of lot 2, Square 343, being 21 feet, 4 inches wide by an average depth of 94 feet, with alley in the rear, improved by a three-story Brick House, containing 14 rooms.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with notes bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, until paid, and secured by a deed of trust on the property. A deposit of \$250 required at time of saie. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost, THOS, DOWLING, 1c21-dads

Auctioneer. GEO. W. STICKNEY, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS LOT ON SEVENTH STREET NORTH-WEST; RENTED TO PAY INTEREST. EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE TWENTY-SIXTH, at FIVE-THIRTY P. M., I will offer for sale part of sub lot 178, in Partello's sub of square 445, fronting 18% feet on Seventh street, between P and Q streets; blacksmith on lot leased at \$15 per month; lot contains nearly 1,800 feet. Will be sold subject to a deed of trust for \$2,000, due one year from next February, interest 6 per cent.

Terms: Balance one-half cash, one-half in six and twelve months. Secured by a deed of trust, interest 6 per cent on the property, or all cash deposit \$200, to be forfeited if terms are not compiled with in 15 days. Conveyancing at purchaseers' cost.

GEO. W. STICKNEY, je21-d,&ds

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED SUBURBAN PROPERTY, NEAR MONTELLO AND IVY CITY, AND FRONTING ON BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL-BOAD, AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, JULY SECOND, 1889, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., on the premises, I will sell lot 2 of the subdivision, known as "Monastery Lot." fronting about 500 feet on Washington liranch of B. & O. R. R., and about equi-distant from Ivy City and Montello stations on said railroad, containing 7% acres. Is in close proximity to Bladensburg and Queen's Chapel roads and within % of a mile of the city proper. Improved by nine buildings under separate roads, and all in good order, consisting of frame dwelling of six rooms and cellar, finished in hard wood, heated by latrobes, with closets, pantry, store-room, &c.; also large stable, carriage, and wagon sheds, hennery, vegetable and hog houses, and other necessary out-buildings. This property is very valuable as a dairy or truck farm. houses, and other necessary out-buildings. This property is very valuable as a dairy or truck farm, naving a running stream and a never-failing well on the place close to the buildings, or could easily be converted into building lots, as this section is improving and becoming more valuable every day. The place will be sold with all standing crops.

Terms: One-half cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest, and secured by a deed of trust on the property, or all cash at the purchaser's option. All conveyancing and recording at cost of purchaser. A deposit of \$250 required at time of sale. For particulars, plat of property, &c., apply to auctioneer. Title good or no sale.

Je20-d&ds

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

TEVHOMAS E. WAGGAMAN, Real Estate Auctioneer VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, NUMBERED
1230 AND 1231 MADISON STREET, BETWEEN
SIXTH AND SEVENTH, M AND N STREETS
NORTHWEST.
On TUESDAY, JUNE TWENTY-FIFTH, at FIVE
O'CLOCK P. M., 1 will offer for sale, in front of the
premises, parts of lots 33 and 46, square 448, improved by two two-story brick houses.

Terms day of sale.

Terms day of sale.
THOMAS E. WAGGAMAN, je20,4t

ROOT & LOWENTHAL, Auctioneers, THE ENTIRE STOCK OF CROCKERY, TIN, IRON, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., &c.,
IN STORE NO. 1337 TH ST. N.W.

THIS STOCK CONSISTS OF FINE QUEENSWARE, DINNER AND TEA SETS, CHAMBER SETS, DISHES OF ALL KINDS, BOHEMIAN WARE, WILLOW, TIN, AND WOODENWARE POECELAIN, IRON, AND GLASSWARE, ONE BARRELOF MUCILAGE, ROGER'S TABLE CUTLERY, DOLLS, FIREWORKS, BASE BALLS, TOYS, SOAPS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, HAMMOCKS, WATER COOLERS, BIRD CAGES, PICTURE FRAMES, &C. SHOW CASES, AWNING, STOYE, AND SHELVING.
On MONDAY and TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE TWENTY-FOURTH and TWENTY-FIFTH, at TEN O'CLOCK, we will sell the above stock in store 1337 7th street n.w. Goods put up in lots to suit dealers and sold without reserve.

1920-4t ROOT & LOWENTHAL, Auctioneers.

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE TWENTY-FOURTH, at HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK, we will

FOURTH, at HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK, we will sell in front of the premises

LOT F, SQUARE 374.

fronting 18 feet 8 inches by depth of 132 feet 10% inches, to a 30-foot alley, improved by a three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 915 H street northwest. This house is advantageously located.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years. Notes to bear 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, to be secured by deed of trust; or all cash, at option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$200 required at time of sale. Conveyancing, &c., at purchaser's cost. Terms to be complied with in fifteen days, otherwise right reserved to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after 5 days' public notice of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C.

Jell-d&ds

ton, D. C.

je19-d&ds

Auctioneers.

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND SITUATED ON F STREET SOUTH, BETWEEN
SIXTH AND SEVENTH STREETS WEST, BEING NO. 626 F STREET.

By virtue of two certain decrees of the Supreme
Court of the District of Columbia in Equity Cause No.
3725, Docket 13, wherein Sarah Page is complainant
and Sophie E. Page et als. are respondents, passed on
the 16th day of April, 1875, and on the 8th day of
June, A. D. 1889, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on
FRIDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTHE DAY of JUNE,
1889, at HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK P. M., in front
of the premises, those parts or parcels of ground, being Lot Twenty (20) of Page's subdivision of Square
Four Hundred and Sixty-seven (467), said lot fronting
thirty-two (32) feet on South F street and running
back with that uniform width one hundred and twentyseven (127) feet and five (5) inches to an alley, and
also the east four (4) feet six (6) inches of lot nineteen by depth of one hundred and twenty-seven feet
and five inches of Page's subdivision in the same
square. This property is partly improved by a brick
house and has a wide alley in the rear.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, and the balance in
twelve and twenty-four months, with interest at 6 per
centum per annum, secured by purchaser's notes and
deed of trust upon the property soid, or all cash, at the
option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$200 required
at time of sale. All conveyancing and recording at
cost of purchaser. If terms of sale are not complied
with within ten days from day of sale the trustee reserves the right to resell at cost of defaulting purchaser.

Fendall Building, 4½ and D sta. n. w.

DUNCANSON BROS.,

Auctioneer.

JE17-d&ds THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

TOWN, D. C.
Ry virtue of a deed of trust, dated 25th of Nov.
Ry virtue of a deed of trust, dated 25th of Nov. will be required at time of sale. If terms of sale are not complied with within ten (10) days from day of sale the trustees reserve the right to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing at purchaser's cost.

FREDERICK W. PRATT, Trustee,
1315 F st. R.W.,
EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, Trustee,

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN, Trustee, 1324 F et. B.W.

- 12 C

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS. WASHINGTON HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAR

Auction sale of Horsea, Carriages, Wagons, Harnes to., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNING, commencing at TEN O'CLOCK. Always on hand at private sale large stock of Family Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, Wagons of every des ription, Horses, Harness, &c., &c. S. BENSINGER

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A TWO-STORY FRAME.
DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT, FRONTING ON
PIERCE STREET, BETWEEN NORTH CAPITOL AND FIRST STREETS NORTHWEST, AT
AUCTION, (No. 20.)
By virtue of a doed of trust, dated November 24, A.
D., 1885, and duly recorded in liber No. 1156, folio
109 et seq, one of the land records of the District of
Columbia, and by direction of the party secured thereby, I shall sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, JULY FIRST, A. D. 1889, at 818
O'CLOCK P. M., all that certain piece or parcel of land
and premises known and distinguished as and being
the west fitteen feet fronting on Pierce street, between
North Capitol and First streets northwest, and running back that width one hundred and thirty-tix feet
and seven and one-half inches of the east thirty-threafeet by the depth thereof of lot numbered sixteen, in
W.P. Johnston's recorded subdivision of original lots
numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 24, in square numbered six
hundred and twenty.

Terms of sale: One-half cash, balance to the

Terms of sale: One-half cash, balance in six and twelve months for notes bearing interest from day of sale and secured by a deed of trust on property sold, or all cash at the option of the purchaser, and if the terms of sale are not compiled with within ten days from day of sale the trustee reserves the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser after five days hotice in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. All conveyancing, i.e., at purchaser's cost. \$100 down when the property is struck off. je19-d&ds

for \$4.650, psysbie in four years, with interest at six per centum per annum.

Terms of sale are as follows: One-half of the purchase money in cash within six days from the day of sale, of which one hundred dollars is to be paid as a deposit at the time of sale, and the balance of the purchase money in six months from the day of sale, with interest at six per centum per annum, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. If terms of sale are not complied with within seven days the property to be resold at the risks and costs of defaulting purchaser.

FRANK T. BROWNING, Trustee, je14-d&ds

416.5th st. n.w.

LADIES' GOODS.

GEO. WHITE, LADIES' TAILOR, IS NOW PRE-pared to make all kinds of dresses at summer prices. Riding habits at \$50. Cloth Costumes at \$50, etc. All work guaranteed to be first-class. GEO, WHITE, 1110 F st. n.w. je8-12t' THE CELEBRATED WHITE'S GLOVE-FITTING THE CELEBRATED WHITE'S GLOVE-FITTING Ready-cut Waist Linings, copyrighted, for sale at Lansburgh & Bro., Palais Royal, Baum's, and at GEO, WHITE'S, 1110 F st. n.w. 168-121'

ANTERNS, \$2.50 PER HUNDRED: 35c. DOZ; Japanese napklus, Sc. doz; toys, notions, French tissue, German favors, scrap pictures, studies, grate fam, Japanese parasols, scrolis, fans, &c., novels, my23-1m GOULD'S WONDER STORE, 421 9thst. FRONTS! FRONTS!! FRONTS!!!

Just the thing for Summer

Always in order by plain combing

M'lle M. J. PRANDI, 1329 F st. p.w. (Mrs. Harrison's) Fine Freuch Hair Goods. Shampooing

REMOVAL REMOVAL

> MESSES. MERTZ & COMPANY. TAILORS

BEG TO ANNOUNCE they will remove to their e

514 11TH STREET.

Square below their present address, some time in July

A LFRED NEUMAN, ARTIST AND DESIGNEE IN
Ladies' Dresses and Riding Habits.
Opened at 1124 Connecticut ave.
Will call at residences.
my25-1m PRENCH DYEING, SCOURING AND DRY CLEAN-ING ESTABLISHMENT, 1205 New York ave. First-class Ladies' and Gents' work of every descrip-tion. Plush, Velvet and Evening Dresses. ANTON AND CAROLINE LEECH, formerly with A. Fischer and Maison Yriese, Paris.

A NTON FISCHER'S DRY CLEANING ESTAB-LISHMENT AND DYE WORKS, 906 G st. n.w. Ladics' and Gents' Garments of all kinds cleaned and Dyed without being ripped. Ladics' Evening Dresses a specialty. Thirty-five years' experience. Prices moderate. Goods called for and delivered. 814 A LL-WOOL GAEMENTS, MADE UP OR RIPPED

The best Triple Extracts in bulk .....

Allcock's Porous Plasters.
German Porous Plasters, 10c.; 3 for. Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Ayer's Hair Vigor.
Ayer's Cathartic Pills.
Bay Rum, Imported, large bottles.
Bovinine, small size. Lifernia Fig.

Ely's Cream Balm.

Effervescing Bromo Caffein

Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphites

Williams' Com. Syrup Hypophosphites

Williams' Com. Syrup Hypophosphites doft's Mait (Tarraut's)
ioft's Mait (Eisner's)
ioft's Mait (Eisner's)
iumphrey's Specifics. Nos. 1 to 15.
iumpadi Water, per Bottle...
ianson's Corn Salve, 5c., 3 for
ron Bitters per Bottle.

100 5-grain Capsules
100 grains Quinine, Powers & Weightman
Don't mistake the pince—THE TEMPLE |
STORE, under Masonic Templa, cornèr 9th and P. S. WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors. WALTERS PATENT

METALLIC SHIP And COOPER'S BROAD BIB ROOFING Made from Copper, Tin, and Steel Plate. For and private buildings, barns, and outhouses jutely min, storm, and fire-proof, easily and tistic in finish, without any exceptions the R HE WORLD, Catalogue ow York city., or WM, L. B. intrict. 933 Fat. a.w.